

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IN CONGRESS.

Chicago's Public Building Comes Before the House.

A Sub-Committee to Go to Chicago.

DOCKING MEMBERS.

A Proposition to Cut Off From Salaries

For Time That Members are Not Present.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At the opening of the session of the house this morning, Mr. Bankhead, chairman of the committee on public buildings, offered a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Chicago and investigate the postoffice building there with a view to determining the question of its safety, etc. Mr. Bankhead explained the pressing necessity for the examination.

The committee has been considering the matter some time and there was a diversity of opinion on all points at issue, as to whether there should be a new site or a new building should be erected on the present site. It was also questionable whether suitable quarters could be obtained while the building was being prosecuted, which would require from three to ten years. The amount involved was large and the committee was unwilling to make a recommendation without a personal investigation. The resolution carried an appropriation of \$1,500. It was passed.

Mr. Kilgore then presented his resolution of yesterday, calling upon the sergeant-at-arms for his reasons for not carrying out the provisions of the law, which require that he deduct from the salaries of the members for such time as they are absent. It was referred. Mr. McRae drafted in from the committee on public buildings the bill which has been before several previous congresses to provide for the opening of certain abandoned mills by repossessing them.

Mr. Sawyer, chairman of the appropriation committee, raised the question of consideration again, but the house decided to go on with the bill.

Mr. McRae explained the provisions of the bill. There were plenty of such reservations. The act only applied to reservations of 500 acres area, and they were to be opened to homestead-settlers to be paid for it not less than the appraised value. After some debate, the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Holman, ex-Speaker Grow, the newly elected congressman-at-large, was then sworn in.

DEMOCRATS ASHAMED.

Democrats and Republicans Make Them Cover Strong Rule to Get Quorum.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The call for the Democratic caucus to strengthen the rules disclosed a formidable array of signatures of the leading members of the house.

It is a result of the delays and disorderly scenes which have marked recent legislation and indicates that a very considerable proportion of the majority in the house favors a strong rule to secure a quorum and to suppress future delays and confusion.

Chairman Holman will call the caucus for next Monday or Tuesday night.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

The Movement of the Unemployed toward the National Capital.

MESSENGER, Ohio, March 2.—General Secretary Carl Brown, who has general charge of the "on to Washington" movement, originated by J. C. Coxey, of good roads fame, said today that the programme would undoubtedly be carried out. Immense quantities of literature relating to the pilgrimage are daily being shipped to different parts of the country, and a wagon is required to transport the mail received from the people who had started.

The procession will start for Washington on the day originally appointed, and according to Mr. Brown, the round-up in Washington will be large enough to set the once for all whether congress is higher than the people or whether the people are higher than congress.

LEO VINCENT IN THE LEAD.

We Will Take the Oklahomaans to Washington on a Big Excursion.

OKLAHOMA, Ok., March 2.—The Oklahomaans are greatly taken with the idea of a "Coxey of Mesillon, O., who announced that he will lead an army of 100,000 unemployed American citizens into Washington on May 1, and demand certain legislation for the relief of the people.

Leo Vincent, late of Indianapolis, who recently started a People's party paper here, has taken the matter up and is organizing a large excursion, which will leave here by special train in time to join Coxey's army at Washington May 1. A large number have already agreed to go, and the train will bear upon each car a banner with the inscription: "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men, but Death to Interest-bearing Bonds."

ALL GO SCOTT FREE.

Last of the Suite Growing Out of Corbett-Mitchell Fight Dismissed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—All the parties to the Corbett-Mitchell fight now are safely out of the hands of the law. The last legal action against them in the courts was removed today, when Attorney General Lamar nolle prossed the case against Pugilist Charles Mitchell for "fighting by previous appointment," and also the case against the Duval Athletic club members and others for "aiding and abetting a fight by previous appointment." This action was the logical sequence of the acquittal of Champion Corbett.

THE PRIMARIES.

Interesting Information About the Candidates in the Various Wards.

The Republican primaries will be held tomorrow afternoon, from 2 to 5 p.m., in the various precincts of the city as indicated in the official announcement on the seventh page of this paper.

The main thing is to choose men of ability, intelligence and integrity; such men the Republicans can always elect. A nomination of any other kind weakens the party and invites defeat.

Dr. A. M. Wallace has not filed an announcement of her candidacy for the council from the First ward, and she says she has no intention of being a candidate, although her name has been frequently mentioned in that connection.

The candidates who will be before the people at the primaries on Saturday are Dick Pattison, the old hardware man who was a candidate for the nomination of register of deeds last fall; A. J. Kane, the druggist; John M. Baird, the tinner, and Geo. W. Petrov, the well-known shoe dealer.

It is understood that the Democrats propose to nominate Wm. Green as their candidate unless the Republicans nominate their strongest man. All of the candidates are well known in the ward, and North Topeka will doubtless be well represented in the next council.

In the Second Ward G. Stephenson

has no opposition, and he is supporting a movement to oppose Alborn. Eastman, like his father, is a timber factor.

In the Third ward Mr. Ettinger has no opposition at tomorrow's primaries. He is the only candidate for councilman for the short term—one year to fill out the vacancy first caused by the election of Mayor Harrison.

A very spirited contest will be held tomorrow however, in the Third ward between the two candidates for the regular term of two years. For this place are presented the names of S. R. Bradford and C. B. McDowell. General Bradford was appointed by the mayor and unanimously confirmed by the council, a few weeks ago. He did not seek the office, but was named on account of his special fitness and qualifications. He ought to be elected. During the short time of his service Mr. Bradford has shown exceptional industry and capacity. His long training as a lawyer—experience as attorney-general, unquestioned honesty, make him a valuable man of affairs. He is the only lawyer in the council. He is in harmony with the administration and ought to have no opposition. When such a man will consent to run he should be strongly supported. An effort was made to induce Mr. Bradford to run for the short term against Mr. Ettinger and thereby let Mr. McDowell in through open bars without opposition. This appears to have been a smooth move on the part of those who are apparently not yet satisfied and are anxious for some revenge on Mayor Harrison, whose success they desire to rebuke by supporting Mr. McDowell's inclining palm for the office. The friends of General Bradford should unite and vote for him.

T. W. Harper of Terre Haute, Ind., opened in behalf of the petitioners. The arguments will last all day and probably tomorrow. The court room is crowded with labor people and their friends.

During his arguments Mr. Harper had a little with the court. Judge Jenkins took a look at him at one time and asked him what he meant by the term "striking."

Mr. Harper replied, "Simply a quitting of work."

"No sir," said the judge.

"Then what is a strike?" retorted Har-

per.

"It is a uniting for the purpose of enforcing certain conditions," replied the judge.

Mr. Harper could not agree with the judge and did not want to be very much taxed by the dignity of the court, which usually keeps even the greatest attorneys very careful and courteous.

"Before I am done with you," shouted Harper, shaking his fist at the judge, "I will show you a special act of congress which gives the men the very rights which you have enjoined them from exercising." Mr. Harper then resumed his arguments.

Attorney Charles Quarles followed in an argument on the application of the federal law to the point at issue. Under natural construction of the language of the order, the restrictions were very broad. It restrained the men from striking from any and all causes present and future, and it would not even let the effects of the railroad orders confer with the men.

"Will you please point out the clause which prohibits them from so conferring with the men?" asked Judge Jenkins, who exhibited an unusual amount of feeling throughout the argument and was frequently vehement in his remarks.

Mr. Quarles then gave his definition of a strike and gave several references to sustain his definition.

The judge said there never was any intention to prevent the men from quitting. That was their legal right and if they wanted to, they could stop singly or in a body and go to Texas if they wished.

"That's all we wanted," shouted a man from the rear of the court room.

Court soon afterwards took a recess.

The receivers were represented by Gen. McNaught, ex-Senator Spencer and George P. Miller. Receivers Payne and Orkin were in court, as were Messrs. Arthur, Sargent, Ramsey, Clark, Wilkinson, Wilson and the other labor leaders.

Robert Schilling and a body of local labor men occupied seats on the spectators' benches. There were also a number of attorneys and prominent business men in court as spectators.

CAN MEN STRIKE?

When Working for a Railroad in Receivers Hands.

The Celebrated Judge Jenkins Case at Milwaukee.

IS OPENED UP TODAY.

It Is a Matter of National Importance.

The Court Room Crowded With Railroad Employees.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—After two postponements the application of Clerk Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Chief Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen, and other labor leaders, for a modification of the order issued by Judge Jenkins prohibiting the employees of the Northern Pacific road from entering upon a strike, is before the United States court today.

The question is one of the most important that has ever confronted organized labor in any portion of the globe. It is precisely a year since the federal courts made a new departure in judicial proceedings by assuming jurisdiction over strikers on railroads.

This was in the now celebrated Ann Arbor case, and in which Judge Ricks and Judge Taft ruled against the strikers and compelled the Engineers' Broth-

erhood to declare the boycott off. These cases have been appealed to the supreme court of the United States, but it may be a year or more before a decision is rendered. The new departure has excited widespread discontent among all classes of organized labor, and has resulted in a congressional attack upon Judge Jenkins for the decision which is the subject of appeal today.

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M'KANE AND A HORSETHIEF

He Hobbies With Unpleasant Company to Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., March 2.—This morning when the convicts in Sing Sing prison were marched from their cells to the lower dock, the last man in the line was John Y. McKane. His hands rested on the shoulders of a horse thief from New York.

McKane with his companion fled into the large breakfast room and sat down on a rude wooden stool. In front of him was a tin cup with a pint of black coffee, made of burnt bread crusts, and two slices of unbuttered bread. This was McKane's first breakfast in prison. Unlike "Buff" Ellison and Francis Weeks, he had no appetite for food.

As soon as breakfast was over McKane was marched to the clothing shop, where he was placed in the bands of the instructor, who was to give him his first lesson in cutting trousers.

McKane spent a sleepless night in his cell, and was one of the first men up when the gong sounded in his gallery. McKane anxiously inquired if there was any danger of the smallpox spreading.

He was told not. McKane brought up a certificate from his physician, Dr. Hill, of Gravesend, stating that McKane was suffering from heart trouble, lung trouble and kidney disease.

The Ruthless Dramatic company presented "The Red Fox" to a fair audience at the Crawford last night. Tonight they will give "Jack of the Mines."

LOCAL MENTION.

Up to 2:30 this afternoon the jury in the Decker, Mullins & Berry case at Lawrence had made no report. Those who know anticipate a verdict before morning.

The force of federal officers and assistants at Topeka, the marshal, attorney and court clerk, will go to Wichita tomorrow to be present at the opening of Judge Williams' court on Monday.

A. L. Snyder charged with disturbing the peace of Dr. Hamilton, over the water in the cellar of Hamilton hall, had his hearing yesterday evening in Justice Grover's court. The jury had been out but a few minutes when they returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Snyder's firm has brought suit against Dr. Hamilton for \$1,450 for plumbing done.

RESIGNS TOMORROW.

Gladstone the Guest of the Queen—Radicals Won't Endure a Peep.

LONDON, March 2.—By command of the queen, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will proceed to Windsor Castle this afternoon and remain there until the guess of her majesty until tomorrow.

At noon tomorrow a privy council will be held at Windsor Castle and upon this occasion Mr. Gladstone will tender his resignation of the premiership.

The Earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council, Earl Spencer, first lord

of the admiralty, and the other ministers, with the exception of Lord Rosebery, will be present.

Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits and spent the forenoon quietly at home.

The Radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere, have decided not to serve under any new, and they state if Lord Rosebery is made premier, the existence of the new ministry is limited to a week.

Mr. Labouchere has written a letter to the Right Hon. Edward Majorbanks the Liberal whip, saying that the feeling against a peer assuming the premiership is strong with the Liberals as well as with the Radicals. Continuing Mr. Labouchere says: "During the Tory administration the fact that the premier was not a member of parliament was a great disadvantage.

"Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely

due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's minister, scorning even old age, while heading the premiership.

Except in the house of commons, the party could not consult in regard to its future leader and we cannot for a moment admit that the queen or the cabinet

will offer tomorrow two special values in ladies' hats for Saturday.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2.—While intense excitement still exists throughout the Kanawha valley over the trouble at the Eagle mines, there is little change in the situation since yesterday.

The sheriff, strongly backed by his posse and General Moore and Major Banks, sent out by the governor, with full powers, are ready to declare martial law at any moment.

It is reported that 10,000 strikers are assembling at Montgomery for a new attack on Want's guards at Eagle mines, and that the governor has been asked for more troops, as well as to retain those on the ground.

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